''(D) to train and educate State and local law enforcement officials, prevention and education officials, health professionals, members of community anti-drug coalitions and parents on the signs of abuse of and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine, related drugs, and other club drugs and the options for treatment and prevention;

''(E) for planning, administration, and educational activities related to the prevention of abuse of and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine, related drugs, and other club drugs;

''(F) for the monitoring and evaluation of prevention activities relating to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine, related drugs, and other club drugs and reporting and disseminating resulting information to the public; and

''(G) for targeted pilot programs with evaluation components to encourage innovation and experimentation with new methodologies.

''(2) PRIORITY.—The Administrator shall give priority in awarding grants under this section to rural and urban areas that are experiencing a high rate or rapid increases in abuse and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine, related drugs, and other club drugs.

''(d) ALLOCATION AND REPORT.—

''(1) PREVENTION PROGRAM ALLOCATION.—Not less than $500,000 of the amount appropriated in each fiscal year to carry out this section shall be made available to the Administrator, acting in consultation with other Federal agencies, to support and conduct periodic analyses and evaluations of effective prevention programs for abuse of and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine, related drugs, and other club drugs and the development of appropriate strategies for disseminating information about and implementing such programs.

''(2) REPORT.—The Administrator shall annually prepare and submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a report containing the results of the analyses and evaluations conducted under paragraph (1).

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

''(2) such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year.''.

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous

SEC. 3671. ANTIDRUG MESSAGES ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTERNET WEBSITES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each department, agency, and establishment of the Federal Government shall, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, place antidrug messages on appropriate Internet websites controlled by such department, agency, or establishment which messages shall, where appropriate, contain an electronic hyperlink to the Internet website, if any, of the Office.

SEC. 3672. REIMBURSEMENT BY DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION OF EXPENSES INCURRED TO REMEDIATE METHAMPHETAMINE LABORATORIES.

(a) REIMBURSEMENT AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General, acting through the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, may reimburse States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, other public entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia thereof for expenses incurred to clean up and safely dispose of substances associated with clandestine methamphetamine laboratories which may present a danger to public health or the environment.

(b) ADDITIONAL DEA PERSONNEL.—From amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this section, the Attorney General may hire not more than 5 additional Drug Enforcement Administration personnel to administer this section.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this section $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 3673. SEVERABILITY.

Any provision of this title held to be invalid or unenforceable by its terms, or as applied to any person or circumstance, shall be construed as to give the maximum effect permitted by law, unless such provision is held to be utterly invalid or unenforceable, in which event such provision shall be severed from this title and shall not affect the applicability of the remainder of this title, or of such provision, to other persons not similarly situated or to other, dissimilar circumstances.

KENAI MOUNTAINS-TURNAGAIN ARM NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR AREA ACT OF 2000

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 4182

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2511) to establish the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 5 of the bill as reported, strike lines 13 through 17 and insert in lieu thereof:

''(2) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term ''management entity'' means the 11 member Board of Directors of the Kenai Mountains—Turnagain Arm National Heritage Corridor Communities Association.''.

Beginning on page 6 of the bill as reported, strike line 15 through line 12 on page 7 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

''(a) The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the management entity to carry out the purposes of this Act. The cooperative agreement shall include information relating to the objectives and management of the Heritage Area, including the following:

''(1) A discussion of the goals and objectives of the Heritage Area;

''(2) An explanation of the proposed approach to conservation and interpretation of the Heritage Area;

''(3) A general outline of the protection measures, to which the management entity comments.

''(b) Nothing in this Act authorizes the management entity to assume any management authorities or responsibilities on Federal lands.''.

NEXT GENERATION INTERNET 2000

On September 21, 2000, the Senate amended and passed S. 2046, as follows:

S. 2046

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Federal Research Investment Act''.

TITLE I—FEDERAL RESEARCH INVESTMENT

SEC. 101. GENERAL FINDINGS REGARDING FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH.

(a) VALUE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to the value of research and development to the United States:

(1) Federal investment in research has resulted in the development of technology that has saved lives in the United States and around the world.

(2) The research and development investment across all Federal agencies has been effective in creating technology that has enhanced the American quality of life.

(3) The Federal investment in research and development conducted or underwritten by both military and civilian agencies has produced benefits that have been felt in both the private and public sector.

(4) Discoveries across the spectrum of scientific inquiry have the potential to raise the standard of living and the quality of life for all Americans.

(5) Science, engineering, and technology play a critical role in shaping the modern world.

(6) Studies show that about half of all United States post-World War II economic growth is a direct result of technical innovation; science, engineering, and technology contribute to the creation of new goods and services, new jobs and new capital.

(7) Technical innovation is the principal driving force behind the long-term economic growth and increased standards of living of the world's modern industrial societies. Other nations are well aware of the pivotal role of science, engineering, and technology, and they are seeking to exploit it wherever possible to advance their own global competitiveness.

(8) Federal programs for investment in research, which lead to technological innovation and result in economic growth, should be structured to address current funding disparities and develop enhanced capability in States and regions that currently are underrepresented in the national science and technology enterprise.

(b) STATUS OF THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to the status of the Federal investment in research and development activities:

(1) Civilian research and development expenditures reached their pinnacle in the mid-1960s due to the Apollo Space program, declining for several years thereafter. Despite significant growth in the late 1980s and early 1990s, these expenditures, in constant dollars, have not returned to the levels of the 1960s.

(2) Fiscal realities now challenge Congress and the President to steer the Federal Government's role in science, engineering, and technology in a manner that ensures a prudent use of limited public resources. There is both a long-term problem—addressing the ever-increasing level of mandatory spending—and a near-term challenge—apportioning a dwindling amount of discretionary funding to an increasing range of targets in science, engineering, and technology. This confluence of increased national dependency on technology, increased targets of opportunity, and decreased fiscal flexibility has created a problem of national urgency. Many indicators show that more funding for

science, engineering, and technology is needed but, even with increased funding, priorities must be established among different programs. The United States cannot afford the luxury of fully funding all deserving programs.

SEC. 102. SPECIAL FINDINGS REGARDING HEALTH-RELATED RESEARCH.

The Congress makes the following findings with respect to health-related research:

(1) HEALTH AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS PROVIDED BY HEALTH-RELATED RESEARCH.—Because of health-related research, cures for many debilitating and fatal diseases have been discovered and deployed. At present, the medical research community is on the cusp of creating cures for a number of leading diseases and their associated burdens. In particular, medical research has the potential to develop treatments that can help manage the escalating costs associated with the aging of the United States population.

(2) FUNDING OF HEALTH-RELATED RESEARCH.—Many studies have recognized that clinical and basic science are in a state of crisis because of a failure of resources to meet the opportunity. Consequently, health-related research has emerged as a national priority and has been given significantly increased funding by Congress in both fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000. In order to continue addressing this urgent national need, the pattern of substantial budgetary expansion begun in fiscal year 1999 should be maintained.

(3) INTERDISCIPLINARY NATURE OF HEALTH-RELATED RESEARCH.—Because all fields of science and engineering are interdependent, full realization of the Nation's historic investment in health will depend on major advances both in the biomedical sciences and in other science and engineering disciplines. Hence, the vitality of all disciplines must be preserved, even as special considerations are given to the health research field.

SEC. 103. ADDITIONAL FINDINGS REGARDING THE LINK BETWEEN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) FLOW OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The process of science, engineering, and technology involves many steps. The present Federal science, engineering, and technology structure reinforces the increasingly artificial distinctions between basic and applied activities. The result too often is a set of discrete programs that each support a narrow phase of research or development and are not coordinated with one another. The Government should maximize its investment by encouraging the progression of science, engineering, and technology from the earliest stages of research up to a precommercialization stage, through funding agencies and vehicles appropriate for each stage. This creates a flow of technology, subject to merit review at each stage, so that promising technology is not lost in a bureaucratic maze.

(2) EXCELLENCE IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE.—Federal investment in science, engineering, and technology programs must foster a close relationship between research and education. Investment in research at the university level creates more than simply world-class research. It creates world-class researchers as well. The Federal strategy must continue to reflect this commitment to a strong geographically-diverse research infrastructure. Furthermore, the United States must find ways to extend the excellence of its university system to primary and secondary educational institutions and to better utilize the community college system to prepare many students for vocational opportunities in an increasingly technical workplace.

(3) COMMITMENT TO A BROAD RANGE OF RESEARCH INITIATIVES.—An increasingly common theme in many recent technical breakthroughs has been the importance of revolutionary innovations that were sparked by overlapping of research disciplines. The United States must continue to encourage this trend by providing and encouraging opportunities for interdisciplinary projects that foster collaboration among fields of research.

(4) PARTNERSHIPS AMONG INDUSTRY, UNIVERSITIES, AND FEDERAL LABORATORIES.—Each of these contributors to the national science and technology delivery system has special talents and abilities that complement the others. In addition, each has a central mission that must provide their focus and each has limited resources. The Nation's investment in science, engineering, and technology can be optimized by seeking opportunities for leveraging the resources and talents of these three major players through partnerships that do not distort the missions of each partner. For that reason, Federal dollars are wisely spent forming such partnerships.

SEC. 104. MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL RESEARCH EFFORT; GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

(a) MAINTAINING UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY.—It is imperative for the United States to nurture its superb resources in science, engineering, and technology carefully in order to maintain its own globally competitive position.

(b) GUIDING PRINCIPLES.—Federal research and development programs should be conducted in accordance with the following guiding principles:

(1) GOOD SCIENCE.—Federal science, engineering, and technology programs include both knowledge-driven science together with its applications, and mission-driven, science-based requirements. In general, both types of programs must be focused, peer- and merit-reviewed, and not unnecessarily duplicative, although the details of these attributes must vary with different program objectives.

(2) FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY.—The Congress must exercise oversight to ensure that programs funded with scarce Federal dollars are well managed. The United States cannot tolerate waste of money through inefficient management techniques, whether by Government agencies, by contractors, or by Congress itself. Fiscal resources would be better utilized if program and project funding levels were predictable across several years to enable better project planning; a benefit of such predictability would be that agencies and Congress can better exercise oversight responsibilities through comparisons of a project's and program's progress against carefully planned milestones and international benchmarks.

(3) PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS.—The United States needs to make sure that Government programs achieve their goals. As the Congress crafts science, engineering, and technology legislation, it must include a process for gauging program effectiveness, selecting criteria based on sound scientific judgment and avoiding unnecessary bureaucracy. The Congress should also avoid the trap of measuring the effectiveness of a broad science, engineering, and technology program by passing judgment on individual projects. Lastly, the Congress must recognize that a negative result in a well-conceived and executed project or program may still be critically important to the funding agency.

(4) CRITERIA FOR GOVERNMENT FUNDING.—Program selection for Federal funding should continue to reflect the Nation's 2 traditional research and development priorities: (A) basic, scientific, and technological research that represents investments in the Nation's long-term future scientific and technological capacity, for which Government has traditionally served as the principal resource; and (B) mission research investments, that is, investments in research that derive from necessary public functions, such as defense, health, education, environmental protection, all of which may also raise the standard of living, which may include pre-commercial, pre-competitive engineering research and technology development. Additionally, Government funding should not compete with or displace the short-term, market-driven, and typically more specific nature of private-sector funding. Government funding should be restricted to pre-competitive activities, leaving competitive activities solely for the private sector. As a rule, the Government should not invest in commercial technology that is in the product development stage, very close to the broad commercial marketplace, except to meet a specific agency goal. When the Government provides funding for any science, engineering, and technology investment program, it must take reasonable steps to ensure that the potential benefits derived from the program will accrue broadly.

SEC. 105. POLICY STATEMENT.

(a) POLICY.—This title is intended to—

(1) assure a doubling of the base level of Federal funding for basic scientific, biomedical, and pre-competitive engineering research, achieved by steadily increasing the annual funding of civilian research and development programs so that the total annual investment equals 10 percent of the Federal Government's discretionary budget by fiscal year 2011;

(2) invest in the future economic growth of the United States by expanding the research activities referred to in paragraph (1);

(3) enhance the quality of life and health for all people of the United States through expanded support for health-related research;

(4) allow for accelerated growth of individual agencies to meet critical national needs;

(5) guarantee the leadership of the United States in science, engineering, medicine, and technology;

(6) ensure that the opportunity and the support for undertaking good science is widely available throughout the United States by supporting a geographically-diverse research and development enterprise; and

(7) continue aggressive Congressional oversight and annual budgetary authorization of the individual agencies listed in subsection (b).

(b) AGENCIES COVERED.—The agencies and trust instrumentality intended to be covered to the extent that they are engaged in science, engineering, and technology activities for basic scientific, medical, or pre-competitive engineering research by this title are—

(1) the National Institutes of Health, within the Department of Health and Human Services;

(2) the National Science Foundation;

(3) the National Institute for Standards and Technology, within the Department of Commerce;

(4) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(5) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, within the Department of Commerce;

(6) the Centers for Disease Control, within the Department of Health and Human Services;

(7) the Department of Energy (to the extent that it is not engaged in defense-related activities);

(8) the Department of Agriculture;

(9) the Department of Transportation;

(10) the Department of the Interior;

(11) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(12) the Smithsonian Institution;

(13) the Department of Education;

(14) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(15) the Food and Drug Administration, within the Department of Health and Human Services; and

(16) the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(c) DAMAGE TO RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE.—A funding trend equal to or lower than current budgetary levels will lead to permanent damage to the United States research infrastructure. This could threaten American dominance of high-technology industrial leadership.

(d) FUTURE FISCAL YEAR ALLOCATIONS.—

(1) GOAL.—The goal of this title is to increase the percentage of the Federal discretionary budget allocated for civilian research and development by 0.3 percent annually to realize a total of 10 percent of the Federal discretionary budget by fiscal year 2011.

(2) AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the agencies listed in subsection (b) for civilian research and development the following amounts:

(A) $43,080,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(B) $45,160,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

(C) $47,820,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.

(D) $50,540,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.

(E) $53,410,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

(3) FISCAL YEARS 2006–2011.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the agencies listed in subsection (b) for civilian research and development for each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2011 an amount that, on the basis of projections of Federal discretionary budget amounts as such projections become available, will meet the goal established by paragraph (1).

(4) ACCELERATION TO MEET NATIONAL NEEDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If an agency listed in subsection (b) has an accelerated funding fiscal year, then, except as provided by subparagraph (C), the amount authorized by paragraph (2) or determined under paragraph (3) for the fiscal year following the accelerated funding fiscal year shall be determined in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) EXCLUSION OF ACCELERATED FUNDING AGENCY.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for civilian research and development under this subparagraph for a fiscal year shall be determined—

(i) by reducing the total amount that, but for subparagraph (A), would be authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) by a percentage equal to the percentage of the total amount authorized by that paragraph for the fiscal year preceding the accelerated funding fiscal year to the agency that had the accelerated funding fiscal year; and

(ii) allocating the reduced amount among all agencies listed in subsection (b) other than the agency that had the accelerated funding fiscal year.

(C) EXCEPTION TO ACCELERATED FUNDING AGENCY RULE.—Subparagraph (B) does not apply if the amount appropriated to an agency for civilian research and development purposes for a fiscal year, adjusted for inflation (assuming an annual rate of inflation of 3 percent), does not exceed the amount appropriated to that agency for those purposes for fiscal year 2000 increased by 2.5 percent a year for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2000.

(D) ACCELERATED FUNDING FISCAL YEAR DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''accelerated funding fiscal year'' means a fiscal year for which the amount appropriated to an agency for civilian research and development purposes is an increase of more than 8 percent over the amount appropriated to that agency for the preceding fiscal year for those purposes.

(e) CONFORMANCE WITH BUDGETARY CAPS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be made available under this title in a manner that does not conform with the discretionary spending caps provided in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget or threatens the economic stability of the annual budget.

(f) BALANCED RESEARCH PORTFOLIO.—Because of the interdependent nature of the scientific and engineering disciplines, the aggregate funding levels authorized by the section assume that the Federal research portfolio will be well-balanced among the various scientific and engineering disciplines, and geographically dispersed throughout the States.

(g) CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION PROCESS.—The policies and authorizations in this Act establish minimum levels for the overall Federal civilian research portfolio across the agencies listed in subsection (b) under the procedures defined in subsection (d). The amounts authorized by subsection (d) establish a framework within which the authorizing committees of the Congress are to work when authorizing funding for specific Federal agencies engaged in science, engineering, and technology activities.

SEC. 106. ANNUAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ANALYSES.

The Director of the Office of Science and Technology shall provide, no later than February 15th of each year, a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a detailed summary of the total level of funding for civilian research and development programs throughout all Federal agencies;

(2) a focused strategy that is consistent with the funding projections of this title for each future fiscal year until 2011, including specific targets for each agency that funds civilian research and development;

(3) an analysis which details funding levels across Federal agencies by methodology of funding, including grant agreements, procurement contracts, and cooperative agreements (within the meaning given those terms in chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code);

(4) a Federal strategy for infrastructure development and research and development capacity building in States with less concentrated research and development resources in order to create a nationwide research and development community; and

(5) an annual analysis of the total level of funding for civilian research and development programs throughout all Federal agencies as compared to the previous fiscal year's Congressional budget appropriations for science, engineering, and technology activities of the agencies described in section 105(b), that details for the current fiscal year—

(A) how total funding levels compare to those authorized according to section 105(d);

(B) how the differences in those funding levels will affect the health, stability, and international standing of the Federal civilian research and development infrastructure;

(C) how the disparities in those levels affect the ability of the agencies covered by this Act to perform their missions; and

(D) which agencies are excluded under this Act due to accelerated funding and the aggregate amount to be authorized to other agencies under section 105(d).

SEC. 107. COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNTABILITY STUDY FOR FEDERALLY-FUNDED RESEARCH.

(a) STUDY.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall enter into agreement with the National Academy of Sciences for the Academy to conduct a comprehensive study to develop methods for evaluating federally funded research and development programs. The Director shall report the results of the study to the Congress not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act. This study shall—

(1) recommend processes to determine an acceptable level of success for federally funded research and development programs by—

(A) describing the research process in the various scientific and engineering disciplines;

(B) describing in the different sciences what measures and what criteria each community uses to evaluate the success or failure of a program, and on what time scales these measures are considered reliable—both for exploratory long-range work and for short-range goals; and

(C) recommending how these measures may be adapted for use by the Federal Government to evaluate federally funded research and development programs;

(2) assess the extent to which civilian research and development agencies incorporate independent merit-based review into the formulation of their strategic plans and performance plans;

(3) recommend mechanisms for identifying federally funded research and development programs which are unsuccessful or unproductive;

(4) evaluate the extent to which independent, merit-based evaluation of federally funded research and development programs and projects achieves the goal of eliminating unsuccessful or unproductive programs and projects; and

(5) investigate and report on the validity of using quantitative performance goals for aspects of programs which relate to administrative management of the program and for which such goals would be appropriate, including aspects related to—

(A) administrative burden on contractors and recipients of financial assistance awards;

(B) administrative burdens on external participants in independent, merit-based evaluations;

(C) cost and schedule control for construction projects funded by the program;

(D) the ratio of overhead costs of the program relative to the amounts expended through the program for equipment and direct funding of research; and

(E) the timeliness of program responses to requests for funding, participation, or equipment use.

(6) examine the extent to which program selection for Federal funding across all agencies exemplifies our Nation's historical research and development priorities—

(A) basic, scientific, and technological research in the long-term future scientific and technological capacity of the Nation; and

(B) mission research derived from a high-priority public function.

(b) ALTERNATIVE FORMS FOR PERFORMANCE GOALS.—Not later than 6 months after transmitting the report under subsection (a) to Congress, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, after public notice, public comment, and approval by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and in consultation with the National Science and Technology Council shall promulgate one or more alternative forms for performance goals under section 1115(b)(10)(B) of title 31, United States Code, based on the recommendations of the study under subsection (a) of this section. The head of each agency containing a program activity that is a research and development program may apply an alternative form promulgated under this section for a performance goal to such a program activity without further authorization by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(c) STRATEGIC PLANS.—Not later than one year after promulgation of the alternative performance goals in subsection (b) of this section, the head of each agency carrying out research and development activities, upon updating or revising a strategic plan under subsection 306(b) of title 5, United States Code, shall describe the current and future use of methods for determining an acceptable level of success as recommended by the study under subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITY.—The term ''program activity'' has the meaning given that term by section 1115(f)(6) of title 31, United States Code.

(3) INDEPENDENT MERIT-BASED EVALUATION.—The term ''independent merit-based evaluation'' means review of the scientific or technical quality of research or development, conducted by experts who are chosen for their knowledge of scientific and technical fields relevant to the evaluation and who—

(A) in the case of the review of a program activity, do not derive long-term support from the program activity; or

(B) in the case of the review of a project proposal, are not seeking funds in competition with the proposal.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the study required by subsection (a) $600,000, which shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 108. EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR FEDERALLY-FUNDED RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''§ 1120. Accountability for research and development programs

''(a) IDENTIFICATION OF UNSUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS.—Based upon program performance reports for each fiscal year submitted to the President under section 1116, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall identify the civilian research and development program activities, or components thereof, which do not meet an acceptable level of success as defined in section 1115(b)(1)(B). Not later than 30 days after the submission of the reports under section 1116, the Director shall furnish a copy of a report listing the program activities or component identified under this subsection to the President and the Congress.

''(b) ACCOUNTABILITY IF NO IMPROVEMENT SHOWN.—For each program activity or component that is identified by the Director under subsection (a) as being below the acceptable level of success for 2 fiscal years in a row, the head of the agency shall no later than 30 days after the Director submits the second report so identifying the program, submit to the appropriate congressional committees of jurisdiction—

''(1) a concise statement of the steps necessary to—

''(A) bring such program into compliance with performance goals; or

''(B) terminate such program should compliance efforts fail; and

''(2) any legislative changes needed to put the steps contained in such statement into effect.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) The chapter analysis for chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''1120. Accountability for research and development programs.''.

(2) Section 1115(f) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section and sections 1116 through 1119,'' and inserting ''section, sections 1116 through 1120,''.

TITLE II—NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act''.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Information technology will continue to change the way Americans live, learn, and work. The information revolution will improve the workplace and the quality and accessibility of health care and education and make Government more responsible and accessible. It is important that access to information technology be available to all citizens, including elderly Americans and Americans with disabilities.

(2) Information technology is an imperative enabling technology that contributes to scientific disciplines. Major advances in biomedical research, public safety, engineering, and other critical areas depend on further advances in computing and communications.

(3) The United States is the undisputed global leader in information technology.

(4) Information technology is recognized as a catalyst for economic growth and prosperity.

(5) Information technology represents one of the fastest growing sectors of the United States economy, with electronic commerce alone projected to become a trillion-dollar business by 2005.

(6) Businesses producing computers, semiconductors, software, and communications equipment account for one-third of the total growth in the United States economy since 1992.

(7) According to the United States Census Bureau, between 1993 and 1997, the information technology sector grew an average of 12.3 percent per year.

(8) Fundamental research in information technology has enabled the information revolution.

(9) Fundamental research in information technology has contributed to the creation of new industries and new, high-paying jobs.

(10) Our Nation's well-being will depend on the understanding, arising from fundamental research, of the social and economic benefits and problems arising from the increasing pace of information technology transformations.

(11) Scientific and engineering research and the availability of a skilled workforce are critical to continued economic growth driven by information technology.

(12) In 1997, private industry provided most of the funding for research and development in the information technology sector. The information technology sector now receives, in absolute terms, one-third of all corporate spending on research and development in the United States economy.

(13) The private sector tends to focus its spending on short-term, applied research.

(14) The Federal Government is uniquely positioned to support long-term fundamental research.

(15) Federal applied research in information technology has grown at almost twice the rate of Federal basic research since 1986.

(16) Federal science and engineering programs must increase their emphasis on long-term, high-risk research.

(17) Current Federal programs and support for fundamental research in information technology is inadequate if we are to maintain the Nation's global leadership in information technology.

SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—Section 201(b) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5521(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there'' and inserting ''There'';

(2) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $580,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; $699,300,000 for fiscal year 2001; $728,150,000 for fiscal year 2002; $801,550,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $838,500,000 for fiscal year 2004. Amounts authorized under this subsection shall be the total amounts authorized to the National Science Foundation for a fiscal year for the Program, and shall not be in addition to amounts previously authorized by law for the purposes of the Program.''.

(b) NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.—Section 202(b) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5522(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there'' and inserting ''There'';

(2) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $164,400,000 for fiscal year 2000; $201,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; $208,000,000 for fiscal year 2002; $224,000,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $231,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—Section 203(e)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5523(e)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $119,500,000 for fiscal year 2000; $175,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; $220,000,000 for fiscal year 2002; $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $300,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

(d) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.—(1) Section 204(d)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(B) by striking ''1996; and'' and inserting ''1996; $9,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; $9,500,000 for fiscal year 2001; $10,500,000 for fiscal year 2002; $16,000,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $17,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and''.

(2) Section 204(d) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(d)) is

amended by striking ''From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there'' and inserting ''There''.

(e) NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Section 204(d)(2) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $13,500,000 for fiscal year 2000; $13,900,000 for fiscal year 2001; $14,300,000 for fiscal year 2002; $14,800,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $15,200,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

(f) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—Section 205(b) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5525(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there'' and inserting ''There'';

(2) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $4,200,000 for fiscal year 2000; $4,300,000 for fiscal year 2001; $4,500,000 for fiscal year 2002; $4,600,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $4,700,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

(g) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—Title II of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5521 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 205 the following new section:

''SEC. 205A. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

''(a) GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—As part of the Program described in title I, the National Institutes of Health shall support activities directed toward establishing University-based centers of excellence pursuing research and training in areas of intersection of information technology and the biomedical, life sciences, and behavioral research; research and development on technologies and processes to better manage genomic and related life science data bases; and, computation infrastructure for and related research on modeling and simulation, as applied to biomedical, life science, and behavioral research. In pursuing the above programs and in support of its mission of biomedical, life sciences, and behavioral research, National Institutes of Health should work in close cooperation with agencies involved in related information technology research and application efforts.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the purposes of the Program $223,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $233,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $242,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

SEC. 204. NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—Section 201 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5521) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(c) NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—(1) Of the amounts authorized under subsection (b), $350,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $421,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $442,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $486,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $515,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 shall be available for grants for long-term basic research on networking and information technology, with priority given to research that helps address issues related to high end computing and software; network stability, fragility, reliability, security (including privacy and counterinitiatives), and scalability; and the social and economic consequences (including the consequences for healthcare) of information technology.

''(2) In each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001, the National Science Foundation shall award under this subsection up to 25 large grants of up to $1,000,000 each, and in each of the fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004, the National Science Foundation shall award under this subsection up to 35 large grants of up to $1,000,000 each.

''(3)(A) Of the amounts described in paragraph (1), $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $45,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $55,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $60,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 shall be available for grants of up to $5,000,000 each for Information Technology Research Centers.

''(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'Information Technology Research Centers' means groups of six or more researchers collaborating across scientific and engineering disciplines on large-scale long-term research projects which will significantly advance the science supporting the development of information technology or the use of information technology in addressing scientific issues of national importance.

''(d) MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT.—(1) In addition to the amounts authorized under subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $85,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 for grants for the development of major research equipment to establish terascale computing capabilities at one or more sites and to promote diverse computing architectures. Awards made under this subsection shall provide for support for the operating expenses of facilities established to provide the terascale computing capabilities, with funding for such operating expenses derived from amounts available under subsection (b).

''(2) Grants awarded under this subsection shall be awarded through an open, nationwide, peer-reviewed competition. Awardees may include consortia consisting of members from some or all of the following types of institutions:

''(A) Academic supercomputer centers.

''(B) State-supported supercomputer centers.

''(C) Supercomputer centers that are supported as part of federally funded research and development centers.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation, or agency policy, a federally funded research and development center may apply for a grant under this subsection, and may compete on an equal basis with any other applicant for the awarding of such a grant.

''(3) As a condition of receiving a grant under this subsection, an awardee must agree—

''(A) to connect to the National Science Foundation's Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure network;

''(B) to the maximum extent practicable, to coordinate with other federally funded large-scale computing and simulation efforts; and

''(C) to provide open access to all grant recipients under this subsection or subsection (c).

''(e) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRANTS.—

''(1) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GRANTS.—The National Science Foundation shall provide grants under the Scientific and Advanced Technology Act of 1992 for the purposes of section 3 (a) and (b) of that Act, except that the activities supported pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to improving education in fields related to information technology. The Foundation shall encourage institutions with a substantial percentage of student enrollments from groups underrepresented in information technology industries to participate in the competition for grants provided under this paragraph.

''(2) INTERNSHIP GRANTS.—The National Science Foundation shall provide—

''(A) grants to institutions of higher education to establish scientific internship programs in information technology research at private sector companies; and

''(B) supplementary awards to institutions funded under the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation program for internships in information technology research at private sector companies.

''(3) MATCHING FUNDS.—Awards under paragraph (2) shall be made on the condition that at least an equal amount of funding for the internship shall be provided by the private sector company at which the internship will take place.

''(4) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given that term in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)).

''(5) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts described in subsection (c)(1), $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 shall be available for carrying out this subsection.

''(f) EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH.—

''(1) RESEARCH PROGRAM.—As part of its responsibilities under subsection (a)(1), the National Science Foundation shall establish a research program to develop, demonstrate, assess, and disseminate effective applications of information and computer technologies for elementary and secondary education. Such program shall—

''(A) support research projects, including collaborative projects involving academic researchers and elementary and secondary schools, to develop innovative educational materials, including software, and pedagogical approaches based on applications of information and computer technology;

''(B) support empirical studies to determine the educational effectiveness and the cost effectiveness of specific, promising educational approaches, techniques, and materials that are based on applications of information and computer technologies; and

''(C) include provision for the widespread dissemination of the results of the studies carried out under subparagraphs (A) and (B), including maintenance of electronic libraries of the best educational materials identified accessible through the Internet.

''(2) REPLICATION.—The research projects and empirical studies carried out under paragraph (1) (A) and (B) shall encompass a wide variety of educational settings in order to identify approaches, techniques, and materials that have a high potential for being successfully replicated throughout the United States.

''(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized under subsection (b), $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $10,500,000 for fiscal year 2001, $11,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $12,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $12,500,000 for fiscal year 2004 shall be available for the purposes of this subsection.

''(g) PEER REVIEW.—All grants made under this section shall be made only after being subject to peer review by panels or groups having private sector representation.''.

(b) OTHER PROGRAM AGENCIES.—

(1) NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.—Section 202(a) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5522(a)) is amended by inserting '', and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1)'' after ''and experimentation''.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—Section 203(a) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5523(a)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting a comma, and by adding after paragraph (4) the following:

''conduct an integrated program of research, development, and provision of facilities to develop and deploy to scientific and technical users the high performance computing and collaboration tools needed to fulfill the statutory mission of the Department of Energy, and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1).''.

(3) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.—Section 204(a)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''; and'' at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting a comma, and by adding after subparagraph (C) the following:

''and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1); and''.

(4) NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Section 204(a)(2) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(a)(2)) is amended by inserting '', and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1)'' after ''agency missions''.

(5) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—Section 205(a) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5525(a)) is amended by inserting '', and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1)'' after ''dynamics models''.

(6) UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Title II of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5521 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by redesignating sections 207 and 208 as sections 208 and 209, respectively; and

(B) by inserting after section 206 the following new section:

''SEC. 207. UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

''The United States Geological Survey may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1).''.

SEC. 205. NEXT GENERATION INTERNET.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(d) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5513(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''1999 and'' and inserting ''1999,''; and

(B) by inserting '', $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2002'' after ''fiscal year 2000'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2002'' after ''Act of 1998'';

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking ''1999 and'' and inserting ''1999,''; and

(B) by inserting '', $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002'' after ''fiscal year 2000''; and

(4) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking ''1999 and'' and inserting ''1999,''; and

(B) by inserting '', $5,500,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $5,500,000 for fiscal year 2002'' after ''fiscal year 2000''.

(b) RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—Section 103 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5513) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(e) RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—Out of appropriated amounts authorized by subsection (d), not less than 10 percent of the total amounts shall be made available to fund research grants for making high-speed connectivity more accessible to users in geographically remote areas. The research shall include investigations of wireless, hybrid, and satellite technologies. In awarding grants under this subsection, the administering agency shall give priority to qualified, post-secondary educational institutions that participate in the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.''.

(c) MINORITY AND SMALL COLLEGE INTERNET ACCESS.—Section 103 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5513), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(f) MINORITY AND SMALL COLLEGE INTERNET ACCESS.—Not less than 5 percent of the amounts made available for research under subsection (d) shall be used for grants to institutions of higher education that are Hispanic-serving, Native American, Native Hawaiian, Native Alaskan, Historically Black, or small colleges and universities.''.

(d) DIGITAL DIVIDE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Academy of Sciences shall conduct a study to determine the extent to which the Internet backbone and network infrastructure contribute to the uneven ability to access to Internet-related technologies and services by rural and low-income Americans. The study shall include—

(A) an assessment of the existing geographical penalty (as defined in section 7(a)(1) of the Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 5501 nt.)) and its impact on all users and their ability to obtain secure and reliable Internet access;

(B) a review of all current federally funded research to decrease the inequity of Internet access to rural and low-income users; and

(C) an estimate of the potential impact of Next Generation Internet research institutions acting as aggregators and mentors for nearby smaller or disadvantaged institutions.

(2) REPORT.—The National Academy of Sciences shall transmit a report containing the results of the study and recommendations required by paragraph (1) to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Science within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Academy of Sciences such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 206. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 101 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively;

(B) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) In addition to the duties outlined in paragraph (1), the advisory committee shall conduct periodic evaluations of the funding, management, implementation, and activities of the Program, the Next Generation Internet program, and the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development program, and shall report not less frequently than once every 2 fiscal years to the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on its findings and recommendations. The first report shall be due within 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Federal Research Investment Act.''; and

(2) in subsection (c) (1)(A) and (2), by inserting '', including the Next Generation Internet program and the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development program'' after ''Program'' each place it appears.

SEC. 207. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 103 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5513), as amended by section 205 of this title, is further amended by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall conduct a study of the issues described in paragraph (3), and not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Federal Research Investment Act, shall transmit to the Congress a report including recommendations to address those issues. Such report shall be updated annually for 6 additional years.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the reports under paragraph (1), the Director of the National Science Foundation shall consult with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and such other Federal agencies and educational entities as the Director of the National Science Foundation considers appropriate.

''(3) ISSUES.—The reports shall—

''(A) identify the current status of high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to all public elementary and secondary schools and libraries in the United States;

''(B) identify how high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to the Internet to such schools and libraries can be effectively utilized within each school and library;

''(C) consider the effect that specific or regional circumstances may have on the ability of such institutions to acquire high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to achieve universal connectivity as an effective tool in the education process; and

''(D) include options and recommendations for the various entities responsible for elementary and secondary education to address the challenges and issues identified in the reports.''.

SEC. 208. STUDY OF ACCESSIBILITY TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

Section 201 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524), as amended by sections 3(a) and 4(a) of this Act, is amended further by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

''(h) STUDY OF ACCESSIBILITY TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—

''(1) STUDY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Federal Research Investment Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, shall enter into an arrangement with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences for that Council to conduct a

study of accessibility to information technologies by individuals who are elderly, individuals who are elderly with a disability, and individuals with disabilities.

''(2) SUBJECTS.—The study shall address—

''(A) current barriers to access to information technologies by individuals who are elderly, individuals who are elderly with a disability, and individuals with disabilities;

''(B) research and development needed to remove those barriers;

''(C) Federal legislative, policy, or regulatory changes needed to remove those barriers; and

''(D) other matters that the National Research Council determines to be relevant to access to information technologies by individuals who are elderly, individuals who are elderly with a disability, and individuals with disabilities.

''(3) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall transmit to the Congress within 2 years of the date of the enactment of the Federal Research Investment Act a report setting forth the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the National Research Council.

''(4) FEDERAL AGENCY COOPERATION.—Federal agencies shall cooperate fully with the National Research Council in its activities in carrying out the study under this subsection.

''(5) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funding for the study described in this subsection shall be available, in the amount of $700,000, from amounts described in subsection (c)(1).''.

SEC. 209. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall transmit to the Congress a report on the results of a detailed study analyzing the effects of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, on lower income families, minorities, and women.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH ACT OF 2000

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the health committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4365 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4365) to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to children's health.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 4181

Mr. LOTT. Senator FRIST has an amendment at the desk and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], for Mr. FRIST, proposes an amendment numbered 4181.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Amendments Submitted.'')

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate has passed today, H.R. 4365, the Children's Health Act of 2000, a comprehensive of several important children's health bills on which I and the rest of the Senate have spent a great amount of time over the past year and a half. These bills address a wide variety of critical children's health issues, including day care safety, maternal and infant health, pediatric public health promotion, pediatric research, and efforts to fight youth drug abuse and provide mental health services. Collectively, this comprehensive bill will form the backbone of efforts that will improve the health and safety of America's children well into the coming years.

The bill which passed the Senate today includes two divisions, with Division A addressing issues regarding children's health, while Division B addresses youth drug abuse.

Perhaps the most critical section in Division A of this bill are provisions relating to day care health and safety, which were included in S. 2263, the ''Children's Day Care Health and Safety Improvement Act,'' which I introduced with Senator DODD on March 9, 2000. These provisions recognize that while more than 13 million children under the age of six spend some part of their day in day care, including 254,000 children in Tennessee alone, evidence suggests a need to make these settings safer and improve the health of children in child care settings.

The danger in child care settings has recently become evident in Tennessee. Tragically, within the span of 2 years, there have been 4 deaths in child care settings in Memphis, and 1 in 5 childcare programs in the Nashville area were found to have potentially put the health and safety of children at risk during 1999. But this isn't just a Tennessee concern. It affects parents nationwide.

For example, according to a Consumer Product Safety Commission Study, in 1997, 31,000 children ages four and younger were treated in hospital emergency rooms for injuries sustained in child care or school settings. Since 1990, more than 60 children have died in child care settings. This is unacceptable. The thousands of parents leaving their children in the hands of child care providers each day deserve reassurance that their children are safe.

Further evidence of day care health and safety concerns were made clear in a recent study by the American Academy of Pediatrics which showed a disturbing trend among infants and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) in day care. The study examined 1,916 SIDS cases from 1995 to 1997 in 11 states, and found that about 20 percent, 391 deaths, occurred in day care settings. Most troubling was the fact that in over half of the cases where caretakers placed children on their stomach, the children were usually put to sleep on their backs by their parents.

Parents and advocates who are dedicated in helping to eliminate the incidence of SIDS have urged that child care providers be required to have SIDS risk reduction education. I agree, which is why I included provision in the bill to carry out several activities, including the use of health consultants to give health and safety advice to child care providers on important issues like SIDS prevention.

Overall the bill provides $200 million to states, including $4.2 million for my state of Tennessee, to help improve the health and safety of children in child care. The grants could be used for a number of activities, including child care provider training and education; inspections and criminal background checks for day care providers; enhancements to improve a facility's ability to serve children with disabilities; transportation safety procedures; and information for parents on choosing a safe and healthy day care setting. The funding could also be used to help child care facilities meet health and safety standards or employ health consultants to give health and safety advice to child care providers.

As a father, my highest concern is the safety of my three sons, and I understand the fears that so many parents have. Parents shouldn't be afraid to leave their children in the care of a licensed child care facility. This bill helps ensure that our child care centers will be safer.

The major portion of Division A are provisions which were included in the ''Children's Public Health Act of 2000'' which I introduced on July 13, 2000 with Senators JEFFRODS and KENNEDY. Provisions in the ''Children's Public Health Act of 2000'' address a wide range of children's health issues including maternal and infant health, pediatric health promotion, and pediatric research.

Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for every age group between 1 and 19 years of age, comprising 26 deaths per 100,000 children aged 1–14 and 62 deaths per 100,000 children aged 15–19. More than 1.5 million American children suffer a brain injury each year. Therefore, the bill reauthorizes and strengthens the Traumatic Brain Injury programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

Because birth defects are the leading cause of infant mortality and are responsible for about 30 percent of all pediatric hospital admissions, the bill also focuses on maternal and infant health. This legislation establishes a National Center for Birth Defects and